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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. SEAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no case can these terms be departed from.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873. NO. 306.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Ministry has resigned.

INSURGENT MOVEMENTS IN CATALONIA.

MADRID, September 5.—The insurgent Junta in Cartagena is sending emissaries, who are plentifully provided with money, to Barcelona to organize a movement in favor of a separate government for Catalonia.

THE SIEGE OF BILBOA.

LONDON, September 5.—A special dispatch from Bayonne says the Spanish government forces in Bilboa have sufficient provisions on hand to last them throughout the winter. All commercial traffic between the city and the port has been prohibited, in order to allow full play for the guns of the Spanish war ships.

The Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, September 5.—The successor of President Salmeron has not yet been appointed. Senor Canteiar requires, as a condition of accepting office, that the Cortes take up no measure until all the important and pressing measures are disposed of, and then that it adjourn, which it should be able to do about the 1st of December. He also demands absolute powers in dealing with the insurgents.

England.

CONFIDENCE IN GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, September 5.—At the annual dinner of the Master Cutlers of Sheffield in that city yesterday, Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who was one of the guests, in response to a toast defended the policy of Gladstone's government, and expressed confidence in the future of the Liberals.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Andrew Carnegie, a wealthy resident of New York, formerly of Pittsburgh, has given $50,000 for the erection of public baths in Dunfermaline, Scotland, the place of his birth.

France.

AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, September 5.—American citizens in Paris yesterday proposed to display the United States flag in honor of the proclamation of the Republic in France, but the Prefect strongly objecting to the idea, it was abandoned.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, September 5.—The Minister of the Interior has issued an order prohibiting the publication of the Radical Republican Journal, *Le Peuple Souverain*, because of the appearance in its columns of articles inciting to disturbance and contempt for the government.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 5, 5 P. M.—To-morrow is a holiday and the Stock Exchange will be closed. Consols 93¾@93⅞. American Securities—5-20s, 95 95¾; 5-30s, 90¼ 90⅝; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 47¾.

FRANKFORT, September 5.—5-20s 93⅝ 93¾.

PARIS, September 5.—Rentes 58 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 5.—Cotton firmer at 8¾a 9⅛d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. American 5-10 lows. Red winter wheat 7s 10d red western spring 7s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 34s. Pork 44s. Bacon 36s. Cheese 58s. Turpentine 38s.

ANTWERP, September 5.—Refined petroleum 39½ francs.

CASUALTIES.

Two Blind Horses Upsetting a Stage Coach.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., September 5, 1873.

The stage which runs between Racine and Pomeroy attempted to turn around on the bank of the river at the foot of Court street this morning, when one of the lines broke. The horses both being blind, ran over the bank, upsetting the coach, which, with the horses, fell a distance of twenty feet, completely demolishing the vehicle, and seriously hurting Clark Morris, the driver, and the horses.

A Man Killed by Falling Under a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., September 5, 1873.

A man, name unknown, fell under a moving freight train at Lakeside, on the Red River Road, and was cut in two. He did not try to get on the train until after it was moving at a good rate of speed.

A Child While Asleep on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., September 5, 1873.

A man named Simms, from Cincinnati, sat down on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad track last night, near Fairmount Station, eighteen miles north of here, and fell asleep. He was struck by a pilot engine early this morning, and received fatal injuries.

Three Colored Children Burned in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, September 5.—One night last week a cabin on the plantation of Mr. Murphy, in Fayette county, Tennessee, was burned, and three negro children perished in the flames. The parents had gone to church, leaving them alone, and did not return until next day, when they found the cabin a heap of ashes and the charred remains of their children. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Man Crushed to Death in a Mill.

DETROIT, September 5.—A horrible accident occurred at the mill of the Rochester Salt and Lumber Company, opposite Saginaw City, about ten o'clock this morning. John Lindsay, an employee of the mill, in stepping over the main belt, was caught and carried to the top of the drum, and the space between the head and drum is so small that sufficient for the body to pass through he was crushed to death. The body was wedged in so tightly that the men employed by the company were obliged to cut through the floor from above. The latter was spared, but the other part from them down a little. The name of the colored party was signed, and he was to call on her on Sunday night for an answer. A few days after the writer of the letter met the negro limping along the street, and asked him what the matter was. The man showed him a bloodshot eye, a scratched nose, a lame leg, and a spot on the scalp where a handful of wool had been violently jerked out, and he answered in solemn tones, "She didn't say nuffin, and I didn't stay dar mor'n a minute."

Mrs. Margaret Rambo, whose mind is unsound, left her sister's house, Mrs. David May, in Chippewa township, Beaver county, on the 27th of July. When last heard from she was at Vanport, two miles below Beaver. When she left Mrs. May's she had on a gingham bonnet and a black dress, and a breakfast shawl thrown over her shoulders. She is about sixty-eight years of age. Any information of the letter met the negro limping along the street, and asked him what the matter was. The man showed him a bloodshot eye, a scratched nose, a lame leg, and a spot on the scalp where a handful of wool had been violently jerked out, and he answered in solemn tones, "She didn't say nuffin, and I didn't stay dar mor'n a minute."

Attendance at the State Fair at Mansfield, O.—Trotting and Pacing Matches.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 5, 1873.

The attendance at the State Fair to-day was very fair, but not as large as yesterday. The total receipts exceed those of last year by about three thousand dollars, which makes the fair a substantial success.

The grand sweepstakes trot was won by Mohawk, Jr., time 2:37, 2:39½ and 2:39, and the sweepstakes for pacing by Rattling Jim, time 2:27, 2:28½ and 2:32.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

T. N. Vorde, late Deputy United States Collector Kansas City, has been arrested by the Grand Jury Jefferson City as a defaulter in the sum of four ousand dollars, and was yesterday arrested by the nited States Marshal.

The majority of the Directors of the St. Joseph d Denver City Railway Company have resigned.

The steamship Kenilworth, from Liverpool, has rived at Philadelphia.

The settlement of West Bay, on Grand Lake, Nova otia, has been almost demolished by gales, and in go Dale twenty houses were blown down.

The grand jury in the Criminal Court, at Chicago, esterday, found bills for manslaughter against ngineer and Brake, engineer and conductor of freight train which caused the recent collision Lemont, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Australian Kelley, died at Fulton, Ark., Thursday ght.

Yellow fever is reported in Shreveport.

There was a large attendance at the Cincinnati position yesterday.

The races at the Kentucky Association course at xington commence next Monday.

A man named Morris Furpil was arrested at Philelphia last night on a charge of having fired the elson stud stable at Trenton, N. J.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the subjoined list of the nominations made there by the three parties for city and county officers. The Democratic ticket was selected on Wednesday:

REPUBLICAN.

For Sheriff—Wm. Elliott.
For Register of Wills—General Gideon Clark.
For Clerk of Orphans' Court—Maj. Richard Ellis.
For City Treasurer—P. A. B. Widener.
For City Commissioner—Wm. I. Smith.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Sheriff—Benjamin F. Holl.
For Register of Wills—John Hodgwalzader, Jr.
For Clerk of Orphans' Court—Andrew J. Sterling.
For City Treasurer—Wm. J. Nead.
For City Commissioner—Joseph Kimke.

CITIZENS' MUNICIPAL REFORM.

For Sheriff—General Hector Tyndale.
For Register of Wills—Joseph A. clay.
For Clerk of Orphans' Court—John F. Belsterling.
For City Commissioner—W. C. Ward.

The following are the nominations of the Republicans and Democrats:

SENATE.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Dist.	Dist.
3. John Lamon.	3. D. A. Nagle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Dist.	Dist.
1. George Handy Smith.	1. No nomination.
2. George W. Shaeffer.	2. John Kennedy.
3. James Hamm.	3. Samuel Josephs.
4. *Barry O'Neill.	4. Andrew Gayley.
5. James O'Brien.	5. James H. Gaw.
6. Chas. A. Porter.	6. Wm. Mercein.
7. John McCullough.	7. No nomination.
8. John A. Reyburn.	8. Ashby A. Lechler.
9. Wm. H. Hodges.	9. Isadore E. Strauss.
10. Henry T. Wilson.	10. Albert Crawford.
11. W. W. Worrall.	11. Albert D. Boileau.
12. Joseph R. Ash.	12. Martin J. Burns.
13. J. N. Wood.	13. Chas. C. Carman.
14. Wm. B. Roney.	14. Horatio Sewell, Jr.
15. Robert Gilespie.	15. John McCloskey.
16. H. W. Jones.	16. Dr. Wm. A. Titles.
17. Charles H. Salter.	17. Edwin S. Cox.
18. James Newell.	18. Philip Lowry, Jr.

*Wm. J. Orr, as, although he agreed to abide by the decision of the Republican Executive Committee, which subsequently declared Mr. O'Neil to be the regular nominee, is also a candidate in this district.

Llewellyn Yeakel is also a candidate in this district, and claims to be the regular nominee.

Commenting on the Democratic nominees the *Inquirer* says: "These are all estimable gentlemen, but they have not that popularity among the masses of the people necessary to insure their success at the polls in October. Indeed, it is not possible that they can make any success in view of the strength of the opposition, but rather that like good patriots they have braved consented to place themselves in the front of a losing contest simply to maintain the appearance of organization in their party. The conventions of yesterday had their work all prepared for them by a few leading gentlemen among the Democrats, and they did wisely to follow out the programme made for their guidance. The nominations are good ones, as good, indeed, that it is almost a pity that they must necessarily all be defeated."

There is a quarrel between the Democrats of Carbon and Monroe, about the nomination for Assembly, both counties claiming the right to the representative. Unless a compromise of some kind can be effected, it is said Monroe will run Barnetz, and Carbon will present Dimmick; in which case the Republican member may be elected. In Carbon the Lehigh *Register* says the Republicans and Labor Reformers have united and formed a county ticket which it is believed will be elected.

R. H. Singer, Democratic nominee for Coroner in Cambria county, has declined.

The Altoona *Sun*, straight-out Democratic, pays the following tribute to Judge Gordon: "An ornithological gentleman has proposed a special war had no terrors for him, provided it ended in the destruction of the 'sum of all villainies.' We speak of him to his credit, for he was in favor of one of the positive men. There was no shuffling, or indirection, or concealment about him. It was the same on the temperance question as all other questions of proposed reform. He was no half-way man, and no sneak. To the wearer of 'All Saints under one hat.' The only question for him to solve was, would the proposition serve a good purpose? If his judgment decided that it would, all his influence was the power to enforce it no matter who said nay."

The Republicans of Bradford county have nominated for the following tickets: Assembly, D. Myer, James H. Webb; Associate Judge, J. W. Ingham; Treasurer, Matt. Marshall; Commissioner, Abram Shell; Auditor, B. F. Knapp; Auditor, E. R. De Long.

Ohio.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING—GOV. NOYES "HITS OUT."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., VIA WHEELING, } September 5, 1873. }

A rousing and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held here this evening in the Town Hall, which was packed full of eager listeners. Gov. R. F. Noyes spoke for over an hour on the questions at issue in this State campaign. He noted the disclosures in the Democratic Columbus Penitentiary, examined Allen's late speech in an amusing style, alluded to the Credit Mobilier stock held by Brooks, and reviewed the tariff question. He spoke of the railroad monopoly question, and came out squarely on the tariff for giving protection to our native industries.

California.

THE ELECTIONS—VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—The returns from the precincts come in slowly, no ward being complete. Some doubt exists as to whether the anti-Railroad candidate to the Senate, Otis, for Mayor, heads McDonald, the Democrat. There is a good majority for Crowly, Chief of Police. The Legislators are beat about two thousand five hundred. Returns from Virginia City and Gold Hill show a great victory for the people. Sacramento, San Jaque, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Alameda, Contra, Costa, York, and Tehama declare for the Independence ticket. The Democrats claim a small majority in Solano. Close fighting is declared for the Senatorial contest.

Fraud is apprehended in making final count of several precincts, for the purpose of giving the legislative ticket to the Democracy. Rewards have been offered for the detection of any attempt at fraud.

General.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that Cæsarism and Bourbonism are but inscriptions on opposite sides of the same shield. There is no possible way to antagonize one without antagonizing the other. It tells the Bourbons who are laboring in the political graveyard of a past age, that if they are not incapable of unmaking the lessons of the present, they should know that the historical slavery party which stood on the defensive for the overthrow of the principle cannot be allowed still to live and project itself as a controling political force into the new era.

One of the queerest political suggestions recently made, is contained in Hon. Henry Watterson's editorial article published in the Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday, it being a suggestion by Senator Brownlow that in a certain contingency, which he regards as possible, Mr. Fowle run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee against Jeff. Davis. Mr. Brownlow says in his letter to Mr. Foote, which is dated at Knoxville, Tennessee, August 28: "On one contingency I would be glad to see old Jeff. continue his speaking campaign just inaugurated at the White Sulphur Springs. I understand that some of the Rip Van Winkle Democrats, who have not yet learned that slavery is abolished and the Democratic party dead, desire to run Col. Jefferson Davis, of Memphis, for Governor of Tennessee. I hope they will do so, and I believe Davis wants to make the race. In that event I hope to see you take the field as a candidate."

STATE NEWS.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Reading during the week ending with the 24 inst.

A Tyrone man's hydrant wouldn't work until the plumbers relieved it of a dead cat, fifteen inches in length.

Publishers of country journals may not know that they are liable to a fine of five dollars each for every advertising circular they send out enclosed in their papers. The mere printing of the line "Supplement of the Journal," or whatever the name of the paper may be, over the top of these circulars does not relieve them from the penalty. The only question for him to solve was, would the proposition serve a good purpose? If his judgment decided that it would, all his influence was the power to enforce it no matter who said nay."

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Samuel Shearer, Esq., elected to the Legislature by the Democracy of Chester county in the days of Know Nothingism, died in Robesonia, Berks county, on the 4th inst.

Colonel R. H. Ramsey, of the Pottsville *Standard*, entered upon the duties of his editorial and the representative newspaper men of Schuylkill and the adjoining counties at a banquet on the evening of the 3rd inst., in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the *Daily Standard*.

The Lancaster county tobacco crop of this year is in through with nearly twenty thousand cases.

The Reading *Eagle* tells this: One of our colored fellow-citizens is again in trouble. He has long admired a colored widow living in the next block above, but being afraid to come out boldly and reveal his passion, went to a white man of our acquaintance, the other day, and asked him to write the lady a letter asking her hand in marriage. The friend wrote, telling the woman in a few brief lines, that the size of her feet was the talk of the neighborhood, and asking if she would not part them down a little. The name of the colored party was signed, and he was to call on her on Sunday night for an answer. A few days after the writer of the letter met the negro limping along the street, and asked him what the matter was. The man showed him a bloodshot eye, a scratched nose, a lame leg, and a spot on the scalp where a handful of wool had been violently jerked out, and he answered in solemn tones, "She didn't say nuffin, and I didn't stay dar mor'n a minute."

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For cash and to prompt men, on sugars, fish, flour and all other goods at the Checkered Front. T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Addition to the United States Library.

A Leaf from Newspaper History.

Payment of the Geneva Award.

A DEFALCATING COLLECTOR.

Register of Officials and Employees.

Grange Movement in Virginia.

Illicit Distillers Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1873.

A Purchase of Newspapers for the United States Library.

The Librarian of the Library of the United States has effected the purchase of the Savannah *Republican*, 126 volumes from 1802 to 1873. The paper was semi-weekly, till 1807, a weekly till 1817, after which it was daily during the fall and winter and tri-weekly in summer. In 1840 it became a daily throughout the year, and became a morning paper. A short time since it was consolidated with the Savannah *Advertiser*. At first the paper was conservative, and supported Jackson in 1828, but went over to the Whig party during his administration. It opposed secession but subsequently allied itself with the destinies of the State of Georgia. In 1864 it was seized by Gen. Sherman and sold to parties who ran it in the interest of the government. After the war it became conservative, and was sold out at auction in 1868. This purchase adds another valuable contribution to the already extensive newspaper branch of the library. Mr. Spofford is negotiating for other accessories of the same sort.

The Geneva Award.

The Syndicate have completed their transactions with the Treasury relative to the payment of the fifteen and one-half millions constituting the Alabama award, due on the 16th of the present month. The amount will be immediately invested in five per cent. bonds as the law directs. It is understood that the claim of the Syndicate for commission will be referred.

A Defalcating Collector.

The First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has left for Springfield, Illinois to investigate the defalcation of Collector Harper. The collector, it appears, wrote out his resignation, and handed it to his clerk to be delivered at Washington, and left for parts unknown. The defalcation was known in the office here before the clerk arrived. The amount is placed at $100,000, for which Harper's bonds are good.

The Official Register

of officials and employees of the Treasury Department in different parts of the country is nearly completed at the government Printing Office. Nowhere does the magnitude of the business of the government appear more fully exhibited than here.

The Grangers' Movement

is reported on the increase in Virginia. At present there are but three lodges in the State, but gentlemen of prominence, it is said, are about to take part in the movement and give direction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1873.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES DESTROYED.

Collector Pinkney Rollins, of the Seventh District of North Carolina, reports the destruction by Internal Special Deputy R. H. Patterson and the soldiers under Lieut. Mast destroyed two illicit distilleries in Hay wood county and made twelve arrests. They also destroyed four illicit distilleries in Burke and arrests in McDowell county, and then proceeded to South mountain where they destroyed eight distilleries and made seventeen arrests. Two other distilleries were in close proximity to each other, and they were reliably informed that twenty-five more being in operation in South mountain, but further progress was stopped by the interference of the state authorities.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Third Day of the Erie Annual Conference at Brookville—Work Proceeding Smoothly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 5, 1873.

The conference opened at eight o'clock with services by Rev. R. S. Hays, after which he was accepted on invitation to deliver a lecture this evening on Mexico. Eight local preachers were elected to deacon's order, and fourteen deacons of the second class continued. Dr. Reed, Missionary Secretary, addressed the conference, touching the difficulties involved in missionary work, in a speech full of solid facts necessary for the information of every minister present, which statements were fully indorsed in a few earnest words by Bishop Haven. The class to be received into full connection was called and the usual questions asked in Bishop Haven's able and convincing manner. The address was more lengthy than customary on such occasions, but seemed to impress those who heard it with good fortune. Rev. McFarland, of the U. P. Church, was introduced, and submitted resolutions favoring the recognition of God and Christ in the National Constitution, which were referred to a special committee, where they will probably sleep. Dr. Hunter and Rev. Steepy, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Donaldson, of Ireland, were introduced. The main work of the Conference seems to be done in committee, hence the daily session of four hours runs smoothly, and business is promptly and well as satisfactorily dispatched by the distinguished Bishop.

Details of the Second Day of the Conference.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, } September 4, 1873. }

Conference assembled at eight A. M., and was opened with religious services by Rev. C. R. Chapman. The roll was once more called, and the majority of those previously absent having arrived, the further call of the roll was dispensed with.

Communications from Carrier Seminary, Lake Shore Seminary, Willoughby College and Garrett Biblical Institute, were presented and referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution which must have been exceedingly gratifying, and was deservedly complimentary, to Dr. A. Wheeler, was adopted, requesting him to give his able and excellent missionary sermon for publication.

Dr. R. Nelson, senior agent of the Book Concern at New York, was introduced and addressed the Conference in a manner at once able, impressive and entertaining.

John H. Stewart, Esq., P. Preston, H. N. Steadman, J. L. Stanton, P. C. Connor, J. H. Meek, Wm. Watters, H. C. Smith, D. C. Piannett, S. D. Wingard, J. C. Rhodes, J. Garnett, D. H. Snowden, D. Fisher and O. Oson were examined, passed and continued on trial.

A. W. Rundells, W. J. Wilson and W. L. Riley were passed and directed to appear before the Committee of Examination next Conference. C. Q. Jones was discontinued.

Mrs. A. Wittemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, was introduced, and apologized for not being able to address the Conference just at present, on account of illness and the necessity of leaving so as to reach another Conference early in the session. In a few brief but appropriate remarks, she directed attention to the importance of the Society's work, and urged the necessity of the ministers giving their attention to the Christian and humane operations of the Association. Her address was effective and impressive, and will not soon be forgotten by her attentive auditory.

H. Henderson, J. M. Foster, W. Brandeid, M. L. Eshbaugh, R. F. Randolph, G. W. Chandler, J. B. Tright, N. B. Stone and G. W. Beatty were admitted into full connection and elected to Deacon's orders.

Dr. Vincent of the U. P. Church, and Judge Gordon, candidate for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania, were introduced to the Conference. Mr. Gordon was called upon for a speech, and in response thanked the Conference for the kindness, excusing himself from making a speech by modestly saying that he did not feel himself competent to address so able and dignified a body of men as that in whose presence he stood.

Several vacancies having occurred in the committees appointed yesterday, the same were supplied, after which the Doxology was sung and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. Abbott.

The missionary meeting will be held this evening in the Methodist church, to be addressed by Dr. J. M. Reid and Bishop Haven.

V.

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Inducements Offered.

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THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region rising barometer, lower temperature, winds veering to northerly and northeasterly, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain on the coast.

For New England the barometer will rise, with fresh to brisk winds veering to northwest and north, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature. For the Upper Lake region clear or partly cloudy cool weather with gentle to fresh winds, probably shifting to southerly and easterly. For Missouri and the Northwest easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	73	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	69	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	57	N. E.	Fair.
Galveston.	82	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis.	62	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth.	63	N. E.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	75	N.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	76	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	77	...	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	81	W.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	62	...	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	62	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport.	83	...	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	67	N.	Fair.
St. Paul.	53	N.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	83	...	Clear.
Fort Gibson.	79	S. E.	Thr'g storm.
Keokuk, Iowa.	62	N.	Fair.
La Crosse, Minn.	56	N.	Cloudy.

Decease of a Well-known Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRANVILLE, O., September 5, 1873.

Dr. Sylvester Spellman, a well-known and highly respected citizen of this county, died this morning at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He settled here fifty years ago, having a large number of relatives and friends. Through the State the news of his death will be sadly received by all.

OHIO NEWS.

Judge William Devol died at his residence in Washington county, on the 31st ult., at the Scriptural age—seventy years.

General Godman has concluded the work of investigating the financial affairs of Fairfield county, and filed his report with the County Commissioners. The total deficit in the county funds amounts to the enormous sum of $142,246 71. J. W. Towsan and Thornton T. Baker, deputies in the office of Treasurer and Auditor, seem to be the responsible parties for this great fraud upon the taxpayers. Towsan is at home seriously ill, while Baker has departed for parts unknown.

Mr. Joseph Clingan, aged eighty-three, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob W. Taylor, in Mt. Vernon, a few days ago. He was a citizen of Wooster and had lived there some sixty years. He helped to set type upon the first issue of the *Democrat* in Wooster in 1818 and was one of the proprietors of the Wayne county *Democrat* when that paper was established in 1826.

John Connor, a carpenter and joiner in Norfolk, engaged in a shooting affray with Sam. Hayman and died thirty-six hours thereafter. A post mortem examination disclosed the rupture of an intestine which was pronounced the cause of death.

Last Saturday, a colored man of Troy, after working in the hot sun all day, ate ten ears of green corn, four cucumbers, and drank a pint of whisky. He then lay down and died, and people there call it a case of cholera.

Deacon A. W. Hickox, of Conneut, Ashtabula county, now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, is probably the oldest printer in Ohio. In 1821 he established the first paper printed in the county, and has followed the business since that time.

Rev. Matthew Gardner, of Ripley, aged eighty-three, for over sixty years a minister of the Christian denomination, whose heroism in saving life attending Christian Camp Meeting at Hyannis, Mass., last month.

The Warren *Chronicle* thus pays its respects to the postal authorities of the nation: We have heretofore acknowledged the list of letters remaining in Warren postoffice at a certain date. Hereafter we will not. Reason: The franking privilege has been abolished. No dead heads in the postal department. The newspaper publisher pays postage on his local paper; the newspaper publisher pays postage on all his exchanges, bounding paying. All right. It has appeared to be that we were the only Postmaster General has the won't pay us for printing, the uncalled for list. Good bye, Cresswell & Co.

William McDairmid was the "devil" in the Edinburg printing office which published the first of Sir Walter Scott's novels. Adopting the trade at the age of eighty, he recounts the reminiscences of those by-gone days in the type in the office of the Chemistad *Saturday Night*.

A crowd of Morgan county people "went" west last Monday. They propose to make Oregon their abiding place.

"Black Band" is the name of a new postoffice in Tuscarawas county, so called from the bituminous coal which has been found in the vicinity.

Judge A. S. Dickey, a prominent citizen of Iowa county, died of cholera, in Ripley, Brown county, a few days ago.

Akron purchased two hundred and seven thousand three hundred pounds of wool during the season just closed.

W. B. McCord, publisher and editor of the Wellsville *Union*, deserves credit for the great change he has brought in the appearance of that paper. Formerly a dingy-looking, almost unreadable sheet, it is now as bright and fresh-looking any exchange on our list. It fell to the brim, too of tasteful selections, well considered editorials and crisp local paragraphs.

Wool has been coming in very fast this winter, from Bret Harte, Mrs. Scott Siddons, "Spurgeon's Vassity," Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paul B. Du Chaillu, and Rev. O. J. Violett, (Gumption Cute.)

Orwell, Ashtabula county, will have a grand camp convention, on the 4th of October, on the fair grounds. Cotton batting for ear-stuffing is in great demand there.

Jefferson county has a peach tree sixty years old, which bears fruit every year.

Athens county has two men aged ninety-four and ninety-two years.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL PIT.

A Train Delayed—Men and Boys Almost Suffocated—One Boy Run Over and Killed.

Between three and five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred in Keeling's coal pit, the mouth of which opens at the head of Twelfth street, over looking Birmingham. A full train, consisting of thirty cars, started from the rear pit, and a number of the miners, having finished their day's work, got upon the cars to be conveyed to the front. When coming through the valley between the hills a lot of boys also got upon the train for a little pleasure ride. The rear pit runs a distance of fourteen hundred feet, and when within about five hundred feet of their destination, the train stopped. The fire having become at stands gave out. Firing up commenced by the officers, and the train started. It was the result of this that the fire-damp ignited, exhausted those upon the train, and the officers found that it was necessary to hurry out of fatal results would follow. As soon as they uncoupled all but two cars and "fired" them out to the mouth for the purpose of getting fresh air while increasing the accumulation of steam. Another delay in the coupling broke causing a short run without all the cars, as stated. At all events a sudden start was made, and when the whole train had it ready to go, during with all its human freight more or less exhausted. The engineer, James Haney and the fireman, John Buchanan, had fallen over upon the boiler, while John Ackerman who with Samuel Bradley accompanied the officers, was enabled to shut off the steam partially before reaching the entrance. After the train had reached the opening Mr. Joseph Burns an outside employee who was formerly an engineer, noticed something wrong, and jumping on the locomotive stopped it entirely, or it would have run into the check house and over the road.

The condition of things soon became apparent, and it was found that the engineer and fireman, in falling exposed the valve, were overcome by heat. Employees and others soon gathered round, and efforts were made to resuscitate the sufferers. When this had been accomplished it was learned that a little one boy, George McGeary by name, was missing. Search was made, and between six and seven o'clock the unfortunate little fellow was found to have been run over, and his head was nearly severed from his body. Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGeary, of the city fire alarm telegraph office, who, with his brother, was visiting an uncle residing on Coal Hill. He was about fifteen years of age. While his mother was sorrowed and prostrated by the atmosphere, and fears for his recovery were held and lightly.

Of the miners who were on the train we have learned the names of Richard Leeds, J. Sharp, John Nichol, George Altmyer and Jacob Altmyer, and all of these men, together with the half dozen or more boys who were on board the train, were affected. One of the boys is the son of Frank Spaneweaver, the manager of the works.

The inquest, to-day or to-morrow, which might have been fearful, will likely be investigated by the Coroner.

Proposed New Railroad.

The directors of the Brownsville and Youghiogheny Railroad Company, of which Mr. A. L. McFarland is the President, met yesterday on Liberty street and discussed the project and measures needful to be taken to consummate it.

This proposed new road is to extend from Brownsville, Fayette county, to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, for such a route may be deemed most practicable and important. Three routes have been suggested, but as yet the question has not come up for consideration.

The Redstone Coal Company is taking an interest in the projected work, and will give it aid.

Estimates of the Water Commission.

The members of the Water Commission held a meeting yesterday and passed estimates for the work done on Brilliant Hill, Hiland avenue and Herron's Hill reservoirs, the estimates of A. Hartupee on contract for engine, on contract for engine foundations, stop gates, etc., and also the estimates for pipes for which Wm. Smith is the contractor. These are all moderate estimates, and with the pay roll will aggregate over one hundred thousand dollars. The bond of A. Hartupee & Co. engines for the new engines, to the amount of $375,000, was presented and approved.

A Clerical Swindler.

Two scoundrels, one giving his name as Rev. McDonogh, have been operating in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards for the past few days, collecting money. As they state, for a Catholic church building in Chicago. They represented themselves as stopping with Father Tracey, and it is already known that they have decreed a number of poor servant girls, if not others.

Practical Penmanship.

The ability to write a neat and rapid hand is by no means the least important part of a good business education. In fact, without this, all other accomplishments are comparatively valueless. Dexterity in this has been the cause of failure in many otherwise qualified for important positions. Hence our advice to young men to l

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

We see it stated that a new geological survey of Ohio is contemplated. If this is the case we may presently hope for a settlement of the vexed question as to the real geologic period to which ALLEN properly belongs.

One of the leading Democratic papers of the Eastern States thinks that the great want of that party is leaders. And followers, it might have added: for, thanks to the emancipating and quickening spirit of the age, the number of their dupes is every day growing less and less.

The accounts between the United States and Great Britain, in connection with the Geneva award, will be finally settled to-day. In the transaction not one dollar in cash gold has changed hands, the whole amount of sixteen millions being paid in called bonds and coupons. The twenty million call bonds, due to-day, will be exchanged for new bonds, no gold being paid out.

This is the Western State Fair season. The Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs will open next Monday. The Illinois State Fair will open on the 15th instant. The Indiana State Fair will open September 10; that of Wisconsin September 22; and that of Michigan September 15. These annual exhibitions of the industry, the skill, and the products of our people, have become a permanent institution of this country, and are every year increasing in importance, and in the measure of their attractiveness and success.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* concedes the election of the Republican State ticket, and, true to its old instincts, begins to abuse the people now that it sees the utter impossibility of deluding them. The same thing occurred last year; and the sneering imputations of that paper on the intelligence and integrity of the voters of Pennsylvania, will have just about the same effect now as they produced then. The people have a thorough comprehension of what they are about, understand the *Patriot* and its party like a book, and despise alike its cajolery and its villification.

In view of the high-handed and steadily increasing outrages perpetrated by the mobs of Missouri, one of the principal papers of that State pertinently asks: "Who, that is worth shooting, is safe?" We respectfully turn the question over to the *Post*, whose familiarity with the internal affairs of Missouri is—or should be—much greater than our own, since not more than a few days ago it cited the condition of that very State in support of its statement that the Democratic Commonwealths of the South were much more peaceful and prosperous than their Republican sisters.

If—as it would apparently seem desirous of leading its readers to infer—the *Tribune* really believes that the so-called "Farmers' Party" in Minnesota, which recently held a convention and nominated a candidate for Governor, has even the ghost of a chance of success, it deserves a premium for verdancy. Hon. C. K. Davis, the Republican candidate for Governor, is exceedingly popular among the farmers, and will be triumphantly elected over any combination which can possibly be made against him. After the election the opposition candidate will be puzzled to find any indications that he has been running.

A very important interest of this country is that of the wool trade, the outlook as regards which is quite encouraging. A number of large purchases have recently been made in New York by a heavy Belgian buyer, from Belgium, at fully the current European quotations; a fact which would seem to indicate that the quality of the wool on this side is regarded as superior to that attainable there. Some of our buyers have again gone to Australia, a movement which will not be unlikely to strengthen prices in that market. Upon the whole, the signs of the times would appear to promise a firmer market—of which farmers and holders will by no means complain.

"Isn't it a little curious that the Pennsylvania Democrats used for their State platform this year the identical resolutions already adopted by the Ohio Democrats, with the exception of that clause which insists that "our tariff should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries"?—*Troy Times.*

Not at all. The true reason of the Pennsylvania departure from copy was probably not so much that the platform makers did not agree with their Ohio brethren, as that they lacked the pluck to avow it. They had not the courage of their opinions—that is all; hence—

"Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage."

Absolute free trade would seem to be the objective point of the Western Democracy—the party in Ohio included; in which connection it is interesting to note that, while the Wilkesbarre Convention did not dare to openly indorse the anti-tariff plank of the Buckeye Bourbons, yet the very *first* resolution in the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention affirmed that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania believed the platform laid down by the Ohio Convention to be "sound in principle"—thereby virtually, if sneakingly, arraying themselves in the ranks of the opponents of the protective tariff legislation under which our wonderful industrial progress of the last decade has been principally achieved.

Speaking of the developments which have lately been made concerning the silk trade of Great Britain, and the influence they are likely to exert on the same industry in this country, the Boston *Post* says:

"The opportunity for the Pennsylvania manufacturers has come, and they seem disposed to make the best of it. Now furnaces are being put up in all directions, and iron in large quantities is being sold to fill Canadian orders, some of these orders being, it is said, destined for England."

The free traders, however, are doing their level worst to prevent our people from making "the best of it;" and the Democratic leaders of the State stand by and encourage them in their mischievous interference, by intimating it to be "sound in principle."

A New York paper gives some interesting details concerning the new English method of manufacturing illuminating gas by superheated steam, which is subsequently decomposed by passing it through a retort and thence through petroleum. By this simple and economical process, it seems, a bright gas is produced, at a saving of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent, according to the price of coal. With three tons of coke, and one hundred and ninety-eight gallons of petroleum spirit, one hundred and sixty-five thousand cubic feet of gas can be produced, with an illuminating power equal to about eighteen sperm candles, according to the photometer, at a cost, including everything—wages, waste, fuel, and wear and tear—of 4s 1½d 10d. This is at the rate of about 18¾d, or a little over forty cents, per one thousand feet. Compared with the extortionate charges of the gas monopolies here, this is the merest trifle. The Company has contracted to light the city of Chichester for a year. In describing the arrangements a correspondent says:

"It is necessary to use about half the volume of coal gas, not because one water gas will not burn, but because it is necessary to have coke as the cheapest fuel, and the cheapest way to make coke is to make it out of coal. But any coke which a coal gas maker would reject is good enough for making coke for this purpose. Any slack or small coal will do. The gas is taken out of it, but the same touch or little, and the residue is available for heating the boilers, which gives the steam, and the coke, which, it should be said, need replenishing only once in five or six hours, will scrape or other iron put into them need not be cooled before being taken out, or the retorts cleaned, for a fortnight at a time. The saving of labor is therefore enormous, and, indeed, some have gone as far as to say it will, in working on a large scale, reach eighty per cent. The calculation is that the minimum saving on gas works using ten thousand tons of coal per annum would be £5,750, coal being at the price which it now stands at Chichester. The water produced runs away from the washer into a sewer or an open drain, and the gas itself is so innocuous that rabbits have rapidly recovered and lived long after exposure to its effects."

While it is possible that the sanguine expectations entertained concerning the experiment may not be realized, the matter is at least worth watching on this side of the water. Chichester is a place of some seven or eight thousand inhabitants, and should the plan prove successful on that scale, there would seem to be no good reason why it might not proceed here on a larger one. Pittsburgh, as well as other cities, is interested in this matter.

The veteran political economist, Henry Carey Baird, who has just returned from a somewhat prolonged visit to England, expresses himself satisfied that there are a vast number of implements, appliances and products of our diversified industries which are infinitely superior, in proportion to their prices, to anything which the English make for the same uses; and further, that in the very home of our old industrial rival there is to-day a vast market, which invites us to take possession of it, and which can be taken and held by means of a sufficient concentration of capital, a knowledge of English trade, and a vigorous and judicious advertising. He is of opinion that by entering this field, not only may we make large sales for English consumption, but, once fairly established upon the spot, quantities can be sold for export to the various nooks and corners of the world with which Great Britain trades, but which cannot be shipped from here for a want of the shipping and trade facilities which are alone possessed by that country. He holds that the time has fully arrived for American hardware, edge tools, stoves, &c., &c., to be largely sold in the markets of Great Britain for home consumption and for export, and he suggests that ten, fifteen or even twenty of our most extensive and wealthy manufacturers of such articles, in conjunction with Englishmen of capital who understand the trade, should establish in England a company of, say half a million of dollars, or more capital, under the English limited liability laws, which are extremely liberal in their provisions, and that this company should enter upon the sale of a full line of American goods of these descriptions. With judicious management, he affirms, a business of many hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum may be built up in the course of a very few years. In stoves alone an immense business may, in the immediate future, be done, the high price of coal rendering economy in its use at once necessary, and requiring the substitution of stoves for the open grates, long so popular in England. The high reputation of Mr. Baird as a shrewd observer and sound reasoner and thinker, entitle his suggestions on this, as on other subjects, to great respect. Our manufacturers would do well to examine the matter for themselves.

CAUSES AND CHARACTER OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The mighty current of emigration which has been pouring, with increased volume during the last two years, from Germany into the United States, is one of the most interesting social and political phenomena of the time. And while much has been written on the subject of its causes and character, and almost every one feels able to discuss them, many of the current notions about it are vague and some of them contradictory. Certainly clearer, if not more abundant light upon it was needed, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn, through the *Freiheit's Freund*, that a Prussian functionary, Herr Bordicker, a government assessor, has treated the subject in a thorough manner, in an essay which has appeared in a periodical edited by the celebrated statistician Engel. The *Freund* of yesterday contained an interesting synopsis of Herr Bordicker's paper. The fact that the author is a Prussian official would by itself entitle his investigation to particular attention.

Of course the late war with France is specified as the great cause of increased emigration, which does not seem to Mr. Bordicker likely much to fall off. Emigration, it appears, has always been a consequence of war in Germany, and by questioning the emigrants one learns that the dread of more war is what impels so many who suffered in their families or their property, by the late conflict, to leave their homes. The *Landwehrmann* rescues his family and his goods, the mother her sons from prospective peril. Such convulsions also operate in another way: by disturbing the ordinary current of popular life, they produce a feeling of unrest, and predispose people to change of abode.

Not only the war and its direct effects, but progressive industrial development in Germany leads to emigration. Young men especially, in sight of fine opportunities of remunerative employment and of getting on in life, are keenly affected by the hardships of the three years' military service.

And still more powerful than these motives are the economical grounds of the movement. It is not only the destitute classes who emigrate, as appears clearly enough from the statistics of the subject. According to data thus derived a large portion of the emigrants may be distributed into the following classes:

1. Artisans of the small towns, forming on the average 26 per cent. of the aggregate emigration. These craftsmen are in Germany kept down by the great productive establishments of their respective trades. They can not get journeymen to work for them, since journeymen no longer visit the small towns. Nor are they able to pay such wages as assistants can obtain elsewhere. Material also constantly becomes dearer, while the town taxes constantly increase.

2. The second class consists of small landowners in the country, who in connection with renters and stewards or bailiffs, form 5.89 per cent. of the aggregate emigration. These small proprietors often cannot procure day laborers—"hands," as we say—to help them with their work, and when they can procure them are able with difficulty to pay them. They also find the taxes ever more oppressive, and besides suffer from bad harvests.

3. The third class consists of journeymen, assistants and workers in manufactories, who form on an average 12.291 per cent. of the aggregate emigration.

4. The fourth class consists of rural laborers, forming on average 28.321 per cent. of the emigration.

5. The fifth class is made up of domestics or servants, whether of small towns or the country, and includes day laborers. These form about 17.181 per cent. of the collective emigrants.

Referring to classes third, fourth and fifth, Herr Bordicker makes the remark that the lot of laborers in general is seen to improve as the observer proceeds from the East towards the West. Thus, he says, the Turkish and Russian laborer is more unfavorably situated than the German, and the German than the Belgian and the English, while the North American laborer is better off than any other. Of course, the prospect draws.

Powerful among the causes of emigration is the difficulty of finding a settlement in Germany for one's own roof on one's own soil. For the classes concerned, this difficulty lies partly in the German legislation affecting the subject, but much more in the number and extent of the landed estates whose proprietors refuse to part with any portion. In each of the Eastern provinces of Prussia, with a single exception, more than half of the entire area consists of great estates, of more than three hundred acres. In Pomerania more than two-thirds of the land is thus divided, and these great estates are constantly growing larger by the consolidation of peasant farms. Hence the impossibility for many of obtaining land in their own country.

A PROPHECY.

In our issue of yesterday we gave a brief account of the plan by which, as many Frenchmen believe, or profess to believe, the Republic is soon to be overthrown. The essential features of the plan are the proclamation by the National Assembly of monarchy as the legal government of France, and the assumption of his royal position by the Duc de Chambord as Henry V. These and other details of the scheme were lately described by the Parisian journal, the *Soir*, as having been learned from the common talk of Legitimists and Orleanists. No doubt the scheme has been extensively discussed, as represented by the *Soir*, but whether it was ever seriously entertained as a plan of action is quite another question. A few days ago, in Paris, an immense sensation was created by a Bonapartist organ, the *Gaulois*, which ventured to predict the restoration of the empire as the consequence of the plan referred to. In its prophetic treatment of the subject the *Gaulois* adopted the style sometimes employed by the Hebrew prophets, and spoke of events to come as if they were already past. Having thus related the successive acts of the Assembly by which a Bourbon was again placed on the throne on the 18th of November, representing the vote as 341 against 302, and the Bonapartists as refusing to vote, the Seer stated that the first act of the new King was a limitation of universal suffrage, and that his government was extremely arbitrary, being absolute in the strictest sense of the word.

"The Kings will was the only law. The people refused to pay the taxes which the Assembly had voted. In every part of the country revolts took place. The Duc de Broglie attempted to put down the insurrection with a bayonet in each hand. When they came to a barricade, a powerful fellow seized Thiers by the throat, and placed the muzzle of a gun at the back of the barricade. 'Fire! you pack of rascals! The blood of Thiers will give life to the Republic!' A ball laid him dead. His corpse was dragged through the streets by the rabble to the cry of: 'Revenge!' Thousands of stories were in circulation about the hideous death of M. Thiers. The rabble took possession of Paris. Henry the Fifth abdicated. Marshal MacMahon went to Chiselhurst. The Duke of Aumale as Regent. The Duke of Nemours &c. Prince Joinville. Henry the Fifth to Frohsdorf, where they took up their abode. The Count of Paris retired to Chantilly to wait for events. Marshal MacMahon had recourse to universal suffrage to ascertain the will of the people. The Empire received 5,700,000 votes; the Republic received 2,000,000, and the Orleanist monarchy received 500,000. The Empire was proclaimed, the Legitimists generally preferring it to an Orleanist King, and the mass of the Republicans being satisfied since the Empire is only a peculiar form of the Republic. MacMahon went to Calais to receive Napoleon IV. The Empire, said the citizens of Paris, is the Republic with order and without the rascals.

Who can be sure that such things will not take place? At any rate, it is well to know that some Frenchmen profess to expect them.

The mass meeting of colored men held at Baltimore a day or two ago, for the purpose of protesting against any attempt to organize a "Black Man's party," was really a magnificent demonstration, alike in numbers and enthusiasm. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the adhesion of the colored people to the Republican party and its principles, as enunciated in the Philadelphia platform; pledging their support to the party through whose instrumentality they enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship, and denouncing the originators of the race movement as individuals without a constituency, paid, controlled and encouraged by the Democratic Ring to embarrass colored Republicans, and sow within their lines the seeds of discord in order to defeat the Republican ticket at the ensuing elections—an arraignment which probably hits the nail squarely on the head. It is evident that the friends of humanity need have no fear for the fidelity of their colored fellow citizens.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

SEPTEMBER.

Feathery clouds are few and fair,
Thistledown is on the air;
Rippling sunshine on the lake,
Wild grapes scent the sunny brake;
Dizzy songs the crickets sing,
Wild bees wander murmuring;
Butterflies float in a dream,
Over all the swallows gleam;
Here and yonder, high and low,
Golden-rod and sun-flowers glow;
Here and there a maple flushes,
Sumach reddens, woodbine blushes;
Purple asters bloom and thrive,
It is joy to be alive!

Balloon betting is current in the sporting circles of New York, but it is evident that the betting men don't believe in the success of *The Graphic* enterprise. The odds are overwhelming against it, and it is hard to find anybody who will risk anything on it. The balloon will start from Brooklyn. It is a splendid place to start from, provided you leave it early and never go back.

"Niagaravation" is the last invention, and, of course, had its invention in the fleecing propensities of the Falls people.

The Canada Indians are making rapid progress towards civilization. A young Son of the Forest near Ottawa recently killed his father.

The Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association will open their next annual exhibition at the fair ground in Baltimore on Tuesday, October 7. The exhibition will continue four days.

Hop growers are now engaged in picking their hops. Though of an excellent quality, the yield will not be over from one-half to two-thirds of a crop.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission is considering a proposition to submit the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the women of the State, who are to be duly registered for the purpose. No better way of disposing of that much-debated subject has been yet suggested.

The sums distributed to Southern schools for the last year, by the trustees of the Peabody Fund, amount to $120,990.

The Boston *Globe* has, it is said, sunk $90,000 since it was started, and is still far from being a financial success. There are rumors that its stockholders are becoming tired of the effort to establish another paper in Boston.

The apple crop of Vermont is a failure and the prohibitory law is in force there, and still apple cider is plenty. The moral is one to be drawn, unlike the cider, exclusively by reformers.

The Supreme Court of Georgia decided lately that the law forbidding the validity of judgments for notes whose consideration was slaves is unconstitutional, and that, unless bound by the statute of limitation, such judgments can be made operative.

The cranberry crops in New Jersey will be very high compared with last year. The berries have been scalded, and a number of bogs destroyed, while others will not yield more than one-fourth of a crop. It is estimated that the loss will reach half a million of dollars.

Chicago claims to be the metropolis of hotels, and says that within three months from this time the hotel accommodations of that city will be superior to those of any other city in America, and fully the equal of any city in the world.

A lumber fall has occurred in Wisconsin, which is estimated to be three miles in width and from sixty to ninety miles in length. The engineers, in locating a railroad line through this mass of fallen timber, were obliged to walk on trees twenty feet from the ground. A large portion of the timber is first-class pine, and there is also considerable hard wood mixed with it.

Among the petrifications which have recently been dug out of the hard rock quarries near San Antonio, Texas, was a wasp nest very different from anything of the kind that the wasps are in the habit of manufacturing at the present time.

The cultivation of broom corn has been checked in the West by the cheapness of the article, so that farmers hearsely obtained prices sufficient to pay the expense of raising it. The late storms have also caused serious injury to the comparatively limited crop raised this year, resulting in an advance of nearly one hundred per cent. on the old stock on hand.

Cincinnati is still quarrelsome concerning the study of German in the public schools. Members of the Board of Education have endeavored to abolish the office of First Assistant in German, but without success. Opinion seems to be evenly divided for and against public instruction in that language.

A Washington paper proposes that a convention of the reconstructed Southern states assemble to show plainly that Jeff. Davis's assertion that the ladies of that section are ready for another secession war, is a base slander, and it suggests that the first week in December, when Congress meets, would be an excellent time for such a gathering.

The reports of the fruit crop in the West show that a poor yield may be expected.

No *cause célèbre* without a clairvoyant appears to be the order of the day. If this goes on we shall have a fortune-teller attached to every legislature, and an astrologer for the State at the elbow of the Attorney General.

The yellow pine, an invaluable building material for bridge and car work, is being rapidly thinned out in the south. No tree of this kind grows afterward where one is cut, but only a worthless scrub pine of another species. Those who now set out new plantations of these trees will eventually find them very valuable.

The pedagogues of New York are in a perturbed frame of mind. The Civil Rights bill passed by the last Legislature is about to be put in force there. One of the main provisions holds it a misdemeanor to exclude any colored person from the public schools, and a good deal of trouble is anticipated.

The City of Minneapolis has received from Mr. Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, a gift of property worth $100,000 or more for educational purposes.

Yosemite Valley has had the best season this year, since the time it first came into notice as a noteworthy place for tourists to visit.

The extravagance of Chicago is remarkable, but this caps the climax. A Mr. Fernando Jones had a shirt seized by the Sheriff, and, at the sale, paid fifty-five dollars to regain possession of that article of wearing apparel.

Canada papers refer with pride to the continued success of the savings departments connected with their postoffices. Last year the amount of deposits was $2,326,918, and the cost of maintaining the banks has for the last five years averaged somewhat less than one-half of one per cent. on the balance to depositors' credit.

It appears now as if the long and trying ordeal through which Mexico has been called to pass is at last ended. The last flickering embers of the revolution have been extinguished; the country enjoys profound peace; the government is wisely administered; is strong in the confidence of the people, and is able to suppress any local disturbance that may occur. Meanwhile the country is making rapid progress in all directions.

The official returns of the hospitals of Paris show that of the 55,000 births in the city during the past year, 15,866 were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimates to the number of inhabitants is not quite up to that of Vienna, which has 9,000 for one million inhabitants, whilst the population of Paris is nearly two millions.

There are 4,000 slaves at Quilon, East Africa, offered at from half a dollar to $8 each without finding a purchaser.

A patent has been granted in England for a process of producing gas very cheaply. The distillation is carried on at a low temperature instead of a high one, and the gas produced is claimed to be free from sulphur, fifty per cent. superior to ordinary gas in quality, and thirty per cent. superior in quantity.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* in a bitter personal attack upon Gen. John A. Logan, pays this tribute to the worth of Mrs. Logan, whose influence as a tactician it is conceded secured for her husband the Senatorial nomination from Illinois: "In many respects, and while she insists that she has no interest in politics and never interferes with political affairs, it is a notable fact that no public man in the Union owes more to a wife for his continued prominence than does Logan. Mrs. Logan's whole ambition is in her husband's success. With all the tact, skill and courtesy of a prominent woman she combines the grace of a brilliant lady. She is pleasant, witty, shrewd, and has the rare power of long able to impress the ruling legislator like another that she is comparatively unfamiliar with him, while at the same time she manages to so preserve her dignity as to be regarded as one of the last persons in the world she is not a familiar acquaintance. Before one leaves Mrs. Logan's company, it is difficult to be wholly free from the enthusiasm with which she is filled concerning her husband."

If it is true, as reported, that James Parton intends to write the story of the life of Charles Dickens, we have an assurance of a biography of the novelist which will certainly be a better work of art than that which has been supplied by Mr. Dickens's friend, John Forster. Mr. Parton has a way of making his histories of individuals intensely interesting, by his method of arranging his materials, his good sense, and the clear, vigorous and elegant prose in which he presents them to the reader.

Specimen of western journalistic amenities. Mr. Phelps represents the Chicago *Times* as a fraud. The *Republican* of that place says: "Phelps knows just about as much about newspaper work as he does about law, and as much about law as a blind puppy. Nature made a great mistake in not giving him two legs, and a few inches more to the length of his ears."

Rev. John Moore, who was reported by telegraph as having been arrested for horse stealing at Greenwich, Connecticut, and discharged the next day, is a Presbyterian clergyman in good standing. It appears that while on his way to the railroad station he was first upon by a party of men who were watching for a burglar. He took them for robbers and ran; was pursued, shot at again, and overtaken, and was detained until morning, when he proved his identity.

A. T. Stewart has made the numerous devoted friends of the National University Law School especially anxious to hear of his death. He has inserted a clause in his will leaving a million to that institution.

William Morris, the English poet, author of the "Earthly Paradise," is the head of a London firm of designers of stained glass work, and carpet and wall-paper patterns. Some specimens of his workmanship in the latter line are displayed at the Cincinnati Exposition.

New England mayors do all sorts of extraordinary things. One of them recently distinguished himself by leaping from a horse car, preventing an assassination, and with his own hands taking into custody the would-be murderer. This municipal hero was Mayor Lewis, of New Haven, and certainly he deserves a memorial of some sort.

The Rev. Newman Hall, in bidding farewell to his congregation in London, prior to his departure for this country, said he proposes first to go to Niagara and rest awhile, and then to travel from city to city preaching the gospel, lecturing on temperance, and propounding, as far as he could, the bonds of brotherhood between the two nations.

At Lancaster, New Hampshire, Julia A. Miller, wife of George W. Miller, of that place, died recently, by the local paper, in an obituary notice, gives the following particulars of her history: "She was the great-great-great-grandchild of King Philip, of early New England fame. Her great grandfather on her mother's side was Metoxit, chief of the St. Francis, or Abanaka, tribe of Indians, whose hunting grounds were in the region of the Magalaway. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Metoxit, daughter of Metalize, and her husband, an English-American, are still living. Mrs. Miller could speak and read the Indian tongue, and often entertained her friends by singing hymns in Indian, translations probably made by French missionaries for the use of the above named tribe. It will be seen that this estimable lady was of royal blood, the lineal descendent of one of the bravest of kings. Massasoit, the father of Philip, was, too, one of the most faithful of men. A woman of queenly character, cultured by varied opportunity and experience, she was greatly valued and loved by husband and friends."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything, are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, despondig victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might aptly be inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a plurality of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month. Dividends declared semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Pittsburgh, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. M. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John Dilworth, F. Ralston, Thomas Hamilton, Dodsworth, R. H. Sherman, Robert C. Schmertz, Cortlandter Fox, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College,
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.
The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.
Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.
EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.
The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and are of the highest excellence. Pupils are required to complete the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.
The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.
Application for admission can be made by mail or in person.
The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.
Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

Newell Institute.
YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.
BOYS' DIVISION, (Removed to) 47 Seventh street, near Penn.
Time of Re-opening September 8th.
Applications received on and after September 1st. Circulars may be had at Book and Music Stores.
This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for Colleges. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.
The name THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the classes.
A Primary Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half year.
For Rooms, Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.
STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely obtained through EFFICIENT Teachers, warrants the Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.
J. R. NEWELL, Ph. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.
The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full courses in the Modern Languages, Vocal and Italian Departments.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.
Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal.
TTHS

Duff's College,
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.
For Circulars, write to
C. P. DUFF & SONS.

Pennsylvania
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.
For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.
The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 710 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Pennsylvania Female College
FIFTH AVENUE—EAST END,
Opens Wednesday, September 17th.
Offers every advantage for a thorough Education. Peculiarly Classic in its Course. Diplomas given on completion of regular course.
Cottages reached via Rouge or East Liberty cars, and via Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Street Railway.
For the accommodation of students, the college wagonette will also run at stated hours along Fifth avenue from the head of Anderson's avenue, and from the cemetery, in Penn, passing through East Liberty via Penn avenue and Lytle street.
For further particulars address
JAS. BLACK, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN—
The Fall Term will begin MONDAY, September 8th, 1873.
By order of the President.
Circulars can be had at the rooms, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Re-opens SEPTEMBER 24th.
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDDEL, A. M., Principal. Miss ELIZA S. WATSON, Vice-Principal. Situation: One Hour from New York City; exquisite river scenery; climate very healthy, and absolutely free from malaria; buildings elegantly furnished and with modern conveniences.
Terms.—An advanced and finishing course in all departments; the modern languages spoken and taught by natives; the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel; N. Y. Art Students' League. Pupils are received at any time. This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for Colleges. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.
The name THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the classes.
A Primary Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half year.
For Rooms, Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.
STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely obtained through EFFICIENT Teachers, warrants the Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.
J. R. NEWELL, Ph. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

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Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; beautiful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
New Brighton, Penn.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr WARRHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Englishman, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the school every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies.
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 8th.
The Music Department is under the direction of Prof. H. Roebbelen. French and German are taught by native teachers, who give four exercises a week.
For admission or for registers giving full information, apply to the Rector,
Rev. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
DEALERS IN
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
New Silks,
New Cashmeres,
New Satines,
New Camel's Hair Cloth,
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New Waterproofs,
New Cloths,
New Cassimeres,
New Flannels,
New Prints,
New Hosiery,
New Gloves,
New Corsets,
New Handkerchiefs,
New Shawls,
New Redingotes.
A COMPLETE STOCK
New Fall Goods
JUST RECEIVED BY
A. D. M'KEE,
(Old Barker Establishment),
59 Market Street,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

CLOTHING.
FINEST FASHIONABLE FABRICS FOR 1873
GENTLEMEN AND MASTERS:
Presenting our thanks for your patronage and influence, we will endeavor to give you this year improved service, growing out of greater experience and study of our customers' wants.
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
Finest Clothing House,
818-820 CHESTNUT ST.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
R. H. WANAMAKER.
PHILADELPHIA.
WM. HUGHES, formerly of Pittsburgh, in charge of Customs Sales Department.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,
RAG and PAPER
WAREHOUSE
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Broom Factory
No. 362 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Have in store and constantly receiving, a very fine stock of
TISSUE, MANILLA,
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STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS.
And we also make a specialty of
PAPER SACKS,
For Grocers, Confectioners and Flour Dealers.
Now and attractive designs in Printing, on Sacks done at short notice and at cost.
We can keep constantly on hand, of our own manufacture, a large and well selected stock of
BROOMS
Which we offer to the Trade at lowest wholesale prices. Send for price list.
ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,
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We are prepared to Contract for
HEATING
Public or Private Buildings with our simple but
Unrivaled Apparatus
Adapted to high or low steam.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 SECOND AVENUE.
Refer to the following buildings heated by us in this vicinity: Court house, Otera House, Library Hall, American theater, Trinity Church, semple's Dry Goods House, Arbuthnot & Shannon's, Liberty street, Schmertz's Shoe Warehouse and Factory, Hugus & Hacke's Dry Goods House, City High School.

DRY GOODS.
WHITE BLANKETS,
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BARRED FLANNELS,
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BLUE TWILLED,
GRAY TWILLED,
RED TWILLED,
PLAIN WHITE,
PLAIN RED,
PLAIN YELLOW,
PLAIN BLUE,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BROAD CLOTHS,
BLACK CASSIMERES,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
BLACK WATERPROOF,
BLUE WATERPROOF,
GREEN WATERPROOF,
GOLD WATERPROOF,
TABLE LINENS,
WINE CLOTH,
TURKEY RED,
TICKING,
TOWELS,
TOWELING,
CRASH,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
PRINTS, 6 1-4C,
PRINTS, 8 1-3C,
PRINTS, 10C,
PERCALES, 12 1-2C.

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165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
Grand Opening
OF
FALL STYLES
IN
MILLINERY,
AT
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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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Buy and Sell all kinds of

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On most favorable terms.

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At Par and Interest,

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, for or to London (Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other issue, are the best possible security for money to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued Interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 5, 1873.

The condition of the gold premium excites more interest than any other feature of the market, not only on account of the future of gold itself, but on account of the effect it will have on the loan market.

The precise condition of gold is shown in the varying rates for currency. Yesterday at the opening 1-16 was paid for use, changed to flat, and then ran up as high as 7 per cent. for carrying, which shows that the clique have the power of making a squeeze for cash gold at any time.

In order to get gold to cover contracts many operators have resorted to borrowed bills of exchange, the large amount of which seeking purchasers has demoralized the foreign exchange market, sixty day bills selling down to 107, a figure at which it will pay to bring gold from England to this country. Should such an event happen, the Bank of England will undoubtedly put up her rates, as she did in the spring, in order to draw gold from this country to her vaults. On this subject one of our exchanges says:

"The cost to a borrower who supplies himself with gold through the medium of sterling bills may be estimated approximately, and is shown to be much less than the aggregate of daily rates likely to prevail for the use of gold during the ensuing two months. Thus the borrower of sterling at par by a commission of ¼ per cent. for its use, equal to 1½ per cent. per annum. A severe corner would beat the gold clique if all borrowers would adopt the course of making loans on time, instead of renewing them from day to day."

Operators here as well as in New York are interested in the new rules proposed for the government of the Stock Exchange. The plan of buying and selling "for account" is modeled on the English system and especially applicable to speculative contracts. The limitation of losses to a fixed amount for a fixed period will protect operators within the usual limit of margins. We quote the new rules as follows:

*In addition to present methods of buying and selling stock members may buy and sell "for account." The first and fifteenth of each month shall be settling days for all transactions "for account." In settling days for all transactions "for account." In settling days for all transactions "for account." In

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, September 5, 1873.

	Cents.
Lewis, Sam'l E., Marietta, O	2
Mann & James, New Haven, Conn	2
McPerkin A. E., South Oil City, Pa	2
Platt Miss Jane, Philadelphia, Pa	2
Smith Miss Maggie, Water Cure, Pa	2
Wm. tenby Chas. F., Phila., Pa	2

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Political.

As will be seen by our report of the doings of the Executive Committee of the Temperance Alliance yesterday, the Democratic and Temperance parties have united upon a ticket, as indicating a further combination. We may state that the candidates on the Democratic ticket and those of the Labor Reform party, it is reported, will meet on Monday evening next, in English's building, Fourth avenue, to "fix things."

Preaching by Dr. Presltey.

The church building formerly occupied by the Union Baptist congregation has been secured for the services conducted by Dr. James Prestley. Services will be held at the new place on to-morrow (Sunday) at ten and half a. M. and three p. M. At the afternoon service, Dr. Prestley, by special request, will repeat the sermon he delivered last Sunday, taken from the parable of the prodigal son.

Allegheny Surveys.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, but did little business of importance. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared providing for the opening of Charles street.

A resolution was adopted providing for a sub-committee to confer with the Uniontown Cemetery Company relative to the opening of a street through the property of the company.

It was decided to report adversely to the opening of Hamilton street.

The Clark-McCully Case.

The cross-examination of Robert D. Clark, before Register Gray, was resumed yesterday. Nothing new was elicited. Mr. Clark stated that Mr. Cowan knew nothing about the amount of money that was to be stipulated in the "bond of friendship," Mr. Cowan stated that the paper was good, as a testamentary writing. Mr. Clark never said anything at all to Mr. Mc. ully about the conversation with Mr. Cowan. McCully, when conversing on the bond question, always mentioned the fact of his indorsements on Clark's paper, but witness did not think Mr. Mc ully meant the bond to be a protection against these indorsements.

Presentation to Col. Lawrence.

Col. J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was presented with a beautiful gold chain and cross, yesterday afternoon, at the Masonic Bank, by some of his Knights Templar friends. It will be remembered that a number of Knights Templar, attracted to the city by the dedication of the new Temple on Penn avenue, participated in an excursion to Chautauqua Lake, over the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The excursionists were treated so kindly by Colonel Lawrence, that they resolved to make him some present as a testimonial of their appreciation of his kind offices. This determination was carried into effect in the manner above indicated. The compliment was highly appreciated by the recipient of the gift.

The Supposed Murder.

Since the last meeting of the Coroner's inquest now investigating the death of James M. Wright, a young man named James Park has communicated with officer John Mossmer, stating that he is the boy referred to by Mr. Paul in his evidence. Park was formerly in the city employ at the Diamond Market House, and is now employed in Brown's rolling mill. His statement, according to Mr. Mossmer, does not agree entirely with that of Mr. Paul.

He states that he procured the wagon in which the deceased was conveyed to his home, while Mr. Paul testified that he simply told the deceased he could get a wagon for half a dollar, and that Park was not engaged in hauling stone, gave the use of his wagon. He also states that he was an entire stranger to the deceased, but the witness Paul testifies that he remarked that Jim had another of his spells, and that he was subject to them.

The Opening at the University.

We are glad to announce that at no former time has the advance in the attendance at this institution, as compared with a corresponding term of a previous year, equaled the percentage of the present week. This has been especially marked in the higher departments, though by no means confined to them. Young men, well advanced in a general line of studies, have come in to avail themselves of the courses in science or the higher classics. This is as them of more than usual importance to the whole the general community fully as much as the institution whose full instruction it is designed to confidence it argues. The one thing needed here for our youth is a spirit of generous emulation in the higher arts and the culture of life. Here is the mystery of power to make money; the great matter is to have them learn its true value, and that higher aims are a mode manhood. Crowd the halls of such institutions as the Western University with eager students, and there will be no danger of the appearance in the community of sordid misers, vulgarly ostentatious spendthrifts or abandoned profligates.

The Temperance Ticket.

The Executive Committee of the Temperance party held a meeting yesterday and filled the vacancies in their ticket, great grounds upon which had been made by resignations. The following is the complete ticket as arranged. It is said that all the candidates now named will "stick," but this remains to be seen.

President Judge, District Court—Thomas C. Lazear.

Associate Judge, District Court—John H. Bailey.

State Senator—James McCandless.

Assembly—First District, Samuel Glass; Second District, A. N. McGonigle; County Auditor, D. H. Rogers, Jonathan Gallagher, Thomas H. Rabe, Orpus P. Hershberger, Jr.

Prothonotary—Dr. Andrew Harper.

County Treasurer—W. W. Greer.

County Commissioner—Hugh Mills, Sr., (3 years), John Thompson, (2 years).

Jury Commissioner—Joseph Birmingham.

Director of Poor—Williams Elliott.

Coroner—W. G. Warren.

Non-Episcopal Methodism

The Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference reassembled yesterday morning.

The President announced the first business was the selection of a permanent President for the ensuing year.

The following names were then suggested: Rev. J. H. Hull, Rev. Henry Palmer, Rev. John Cowl, Rev. E. A. Brindley.

The ballot resulted as follows: Hull, 41; Palmer, 25; Cowl, 4; Brindley, 1.

Rev. Hull was declared elected, and on taking the Chair addressed the Conference in a few remarks.

The salary of the President was then fixed at $1,500 per annum.

Brother A. D. Brown was on motion appointed Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Brindley moved the order of the day be taken up, which was place of meeting for the next annual Conference.

Agreed to.

Bother Roberts suggested Connellsville, Fayette county.

Brother Sheaner nominated Wellsburg, West Virginia.

After a discussion the nominations were closed.

The Conference then balloted with the following results:

Connellsville	45
Wellsburg	12

Brother Roberts then moved the time for the next Conference be fixed for the first Wednesday of September, 1874, which was agreed to.

Rev. J. H. Lucas announced that there would be a "grove prayer meeting" held in the grove at Castle Shannon on Sabbath next at 3 P. M., which would be conducted by the ministers of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Collier, of Connellsville, Chairman of the Committee on Education, then introduced, and read a very able report on the schools of the country as bearing upon religion. The report closed with a resolution pledging the Church's support to the church College at Adrian, Michigan.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Rev. J. B. Walker, traveling agent of the College was then introduced, and gave a statement of the condition of the institution.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The last opportunities to see the great sensational drama of the day, "Nine Points of Scouts," with Ned Buntline, Dashing Charlie, Arizona Frank, the native Indians, and the seas of gore which these people shed during the progress of the play, will be afforded this afternoon and evening. As a theme for study it is first-class.

On Monday evening next the regular dramatic season at the Opera House will be inaugurated, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence being the first attraction. The play chosen for the initiatory performance is "Fifteen Oge, or, Dark is the Hour Before the Dawn." These parties deserve well at the hands of the Pittsburgh public, having commenced in an humble way. In this city, the career which has led them to fame and fortune.

Alms's American Theater.

Two performances will be given at this theater today, matinee and evening. Already the whole company will appear in a melange of novelties well worth any city's while to hear.

Trimble's Varieties.

Stage Manager Williams has prepared excellent bills for the matinee and this evening's performances. They will on future nights include many acts in the variety line, and a sensational drama.

The Academy—Black Crook.

The redecoration and improvement of the Academy is now complete, and the audience will present a very handsome and inviting appearance. On Monday next Eldwell & McDonough's combination will appear on the Academy stage in the "Black Crook." During the summer solstice they have had prepared the most beautiful new costumes and properties, and the very best company attainable has been engaged. A. M. Hernandez, the funniest musical genius of the age, helps to fill up the gaps with his inimitable performance. Jennie Benson, a remarkably agile dancer, is another of the specialties, as is also Baby Benson, the "child wonder." Young America, Arthur Hernandez and. Walter Leonard are also of the company. Mlle. Eugenia Dupont de Lapotaire will lead the ballet troupe, which is very large. The transformation scene is the grandest yet offered. The sale of seats is going on rapidly at the Academy box office.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wm. J. Meek filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Thomas Rogers, of Westmoreland county. The usual order to show cause was issued.

In the case of P. S. Babcock et al. vs. Amos H. Mingle, of Susquehanna, county, an order was made restraining C. C. Mills from further grinding disputed property pending motion for injunction, to be argued on the 11th inst., at Williamsport.

In the matter of Messimer & Backus vs. James M. Lanbing, of Armstrong county, the hearing of motion for injunction adjourned to the 11th inst.

In the matter of Frank Hoods, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, a rule was granted upon Messrs. Huffman and Mullen, of Sunbury, to show cause why they should not pay over the assignee all moneys in their hands, alleged to belonging to bankrupts estate.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Hugh Gallagher was tried on an indictment for misdemeanor under the livery act, Wm. M. Duncan appearing as prosecutor. It was alleged that the accused damaged a buggy which was hired from the deponent, to the extent of twelve dollars. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, the defendant to pay the costs.

Patrick Finley was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Shiadi. The stolen property consisted of gentleman's clothing spoken of. The jury found a verdict of guilty, in manner and form as indicted, with recommendation to mercy.

Hugh M. Boteford plead guilty to an indictment charging him with assault and battery on oath of Mary Joyce.

John A. Koursen, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of John Irwin, was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs. A *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant in a case of selling liquor without license.

William H. Karns was then placed on trial on an indictment for larceny, founded on the oath of Jos. Ward. The parties are brakesmen on the Pan Handle Railroad, and the prosecutor charged that the defendant relieved him of a pocket-book containing six dollars. From the prosecutor's statement it was learn that the offence committed in Fairview, Ohio. The case is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mary Loeffler,	Michael Connelly,
W. Loeffler,	Winifred Corrigan,
Michael Blake,	William Corrigan,
Michael Crowley,	John M. Mailer,
Ellen Kennedy,	Mrs. B. Devlin,
Matthew Campbell,	John Friend, Jr.,
Joseph Christian,	Thomas Flocker,
William Chambers,	Fred. Johnson,
James Gringer,	Richard Mayo,
John Connelly,	Malinda May,
Joshua Myer,	William Rothwell et al.
Michael Noonan,	Henry Stork.
Henry Sunshine,	
John Sweeney (2 cases),	

PETROLEUM GAS.

The Wonderful Invention of Mr. Gearing.

Success Practically Demonstrated.

The Pennsylvania Gas Light Company.

The Works at Sharpsburg—Some of the Advantages Gained—The Cost of Coal Gas and Petroleum Gas Compared—A Wide Field for Profitable Investment.

The process for manufacturing illuminating gas from crude petroleum, pine tar, or other hydro-carbon liquids, invented and patented by Mr. Charles Gearing, of this city, is one of the most important achievements of the present day. Mr. Gearing has devoted years of labor, and spent large sums in perfecting his invention, and is now giving practical demonstration to the world that he has wrought out the simplest and cheapest method yet devised for supplying towns, and cities as well as individuals and firms, with a perfectly safe and pure gas. The experimental tests made by Mr. Gearing, on the South Side, were mentioned in the COMMERCIAL some months since, and attracted much attention, not only among business men and capitalists, but also among those interested in scientific and mechanical progress. It was apparent to those competent to form an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the invention, that Mr. Gearing had added one more to the many valuable scientific achievements of the age, and in a pecuniary point of view had "a good thing" in his hands. Hence his experiments were watched with interest, and every detail was carefully scrutinized. Many a man, before Mr. Gearing's time, who had aimed to accomplish some grand result, and had demonstrated its feasibility in a theoretical way, had utterly failed when the test of practical operation was applied. The world has become familiar with these failures, and men of science are slow to believe even their own senses when a new and wonderful development is made to them. Capitalists and business men are even more chary in lending aid to enterprises based upon the conjectures of inventors. It is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Gearing's experiments have been the subject of doubt, and that comparatively few, even to-day, have implicit faith in it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

A few of our citizens early interested themselves in the invention, and having become thoroughly convinced, from what they had seen, that there was scarcely a possibility of failure, set about the organization of a company for the purpose of bringing the process fully before the public, and introducing the new method of manufacturing gas wherever it was desired. These, generally, finally organized under the name of the "Pennsylvania Gas Light Company," and on the third of the present month the stockholders met and elected the following officers and directors:

President—Charles Gearing.

Secretary and Treasurer—George M. Irwin.

Directors—Charles Gearing, Jared M. Brush, Geo. M. Irwin, Charles Wolters, A. C. Milligan, S. B. Row, R. J. Powers and Dr. C. Davidson.

This company have ample capital, ability and energy to push forward the business, and to introduce its process into general use. The introduction of this new and simple method of manufacturing illuminating gas bids fair to be rapid and successful. They already have inquiries from many parts of the country, as well as from Europe, as to the success of the experiments, showing that it is only necessary to demonstrate the utility of the invention in order to secure its introduction in all parts of the United States, and in foreign countries.

THE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Some time since, the contiguous boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, located on the Allegheny river, a few miles above this city, and embracing a population of about 4,500, were supplied with gas by separate works having been erected for that purpose. Recently these works were purchased by the Pennsylvania Gas Light Company, as affording an excellent opportunity for testing the Gearing process. In some of the details, particularly in the matter of service mains, it would have been better if the company had started new; but they took these works as they found them, constructed an apparatus, and are now supplying these communities with an excellent quality of petroleum gas. The main building is a small, one story brick, but is much larger than required by the present business. The only occupies a space six feet wide by feet long. An ordinary boiler for the generation of steam, and the retorts with a furnace underneath, constitute the machinery. There is a gas holder capable of holding 15,000 cubic feet. A small tank, capable of holding a few barrels of petroleum, is placed above the vaited platform outside the wall of the building, and from this the oil is conveyed to the retorts, where it is united with the steam and superheated, and converted into gas. The gas is then conducted through pure water, cleansed of impurities, and conveyed to the holder, from whence it is distributed to consumers. As there is not a particle of resinous matter generated in the gas by this process, a remarkably free from extraneous matter of every kind, and the water through which it is passed shows but little discoloration.

A reporter of the COMMERCIAL visited these works yesterday, and, through the courtesy of the superintendent, was shown the entire operation explained. The results since the works have been put in operation have greatly exceeded the expectations of the inventor. No less than 12,000 cubic feet of gas were manufactured from one barrel, forty-three gallons, of crude petroleum! Oil from Parker's Landing is now being used, but the superintendent intended to make 15,000 feet from a barrel of oil, but the results of yesterday showed that he had greatly exceeded that quantity—a fact as surprising as it was gratifying.

The daily consumption is about 10,000 feet, but it will exceed this considerably in the coming winter. The holder can be filled in about seven hours, so that 30,000 feet per day can be supplied by the apparatus if necessary.

By a practical test made by several disinterested parties the COMMERCIAL was able to enter results to "freeze out" this gas, with the thermometer at fifteen degrees below zero, which temperature was kept for five hours without making any change in the brilliancy of the gas.

At several points in the borough inquiry was made as to the quality of the gas, the regularity of the service, &c., and there was but one response—every one was pleased and satisfied. There is not only a good supply, but the whiteness and brilliancy of the flame are especially remarkable. In short, the question has passed beyond the point of experiment, and has demonstrated itself a complete success.

ADVANTAGE OF THE ADVANTAGES GAINED.

The advantages resulting from Mr. Gearing's invention are not easily estimated, so greatly do they ramify. It would require much thought and study to trace them out. A few of the more prominent may be noticed. One of the greatest is the cheapness with which gas can be manufactured. It is well known that Pittsburgh gas is the cheapest in the world, because of our proximity to the great coal producing coal beds in the world. And yet, Pennsylvania Gas Light Company can manufacture a better illuminator, from petroleum oil, than can be produced from Youghiogheny coal, AT SIXTY PER CENT. LESS cost. Of course, the price of oil and coal must be taken into account, but while it takes four oil dollars per barrel, the petroleum gas can be made at less than the cost of coal gas at the present price of coal.

While this great advantage can be made to accrue to Allegheny county, where coal is so cheap, it becomes still greater in those sections of the country where gas coal is dear, owing to the cost of transportation. A car load of coal, containing eleven tons, will make 90,000 cubic feet of gas, while a car load of oil will produce 300,000 feet, thus saving immensly in the item of transportation.

In the matter of labor, there is great economy. Only one man is employed in the Sharpsburg works, and he has not much labor to perform. A single man can operate works large enough to supply 40,000 feet per day; and the instruction necessary can be imparted in a few hours. Gas makers, after having a city in darkness, by a strike, could not occur.

Another advantage consists in this: That the retorts can be located in gas from the main lines. Beds of coal, thus decreasing the labor; and where coal is scarce or dear, the saving largely in the item of fuel. Some of the oil men use gas under the steam boilers and stills, in the same way, and understand the process as well as its economy.

Companies organized for the manufacture of gas by this process, can put up their works at about one-fifth the cost of coal gas works; and, when constructed, the cost of keeping them in running order is correspondingly economical. Works erected for the manufacture of coal gas can be adapted to the use of the petroleum process for about five per cent. of the original cost.

These are a few of the advantages; and, while the gas companies organized under the patent will probably realize a rich share, yet the public will not fail to secure substantial benefits from the invention. There is a great field for profitable labor in this country under the oppressions of gas monopolies, and the insolence of their officers, which only awaits the opportunity to develop into active hostility. This invention will place a wholesome check upon any old corporation disposed to deal unjustly with the public, because it makes competition possible, at a comparatively small outlay in capital. The chief delight of the people, however, will be secured in the best illuminator at the lowest cost. The development of petroleum is but in its infancy, while sage men are already calculating the time when our immense coal deposits will be exhausted. May it not be possible that petroleum is yet to rule as King, when the scepter has departed from old King coal? Mr. Gearing, by his skill, has rendered it possible to light the world without coal. Some other genius will yet heat our houses and cook our meals without coal. Gearing has but